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=> file medline agricul
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=> s (lactobionat) (s) milk
) IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
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=> s lactobionat? (s) milk
L1 2 FILE MEDLINE
L2 2 FILE AGRICOLA
L3 0 FILE ANTE
L4 0 FILE AQUALINE
L5 5 FILE BIOSIS
L6 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L7 10 FILE CABA

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L8            12 FILE CAPLUS
L9             0 FILE CBNB
L10            0 FILE CIN
L11            0 FILE CONFSCI
L12            0 FILE CROPB
L13            0 FILE CROPU
L14            0 FILE DISSABS
L15            0 FILE ENVIROENG
L16            0 FILE ESBIOBASE
L17            0 FILE FOMAD
L18            0 FILE FOREGE
L19            4 FILE FROSTI
L20            6 FILE FSTA
L21            0 FILE GENBANK
L22            1 FILE IFIPAT
L23            1 FILE LIFESCI
L24            0 FILE NAPRALERT
L25            1 FILE NTIS
L26            0 FILE PASCAL
L27            0 FILE PHIC
L28            0 FILE PHIN
L29            0 FILE PROMT
L30            2 FILE SCISEARCH
L31            2 FILE USPATFULL
L32            0 FILE USPAT2
L33            0 FILE WATER

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L34           48 LACTOBIONAT? (S) MILK

=> s l34 (cow? or infant (w0 milk#)
MISSING OPERATOR 'L34 (COW?'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=>  s l34 and (cow? or infant (w0 milk#)
MISSING OPERATOR 'INFANT (W0'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l34 and (cow? or infant (w) milk?)
L35            2 FILE MEDLINE
L36            2 FILE AGRICOLA
L37            0 FILE ANTE
L38            0 FILE AQUALINE
L39            3 FILE BIOSIS
L40            0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L41            6 FILE CABA
L42            4 FILE CAPLUS
L43            0 FILE CBNB
L44            0 FILE CIN
L45            0 FILE CONFSCI
L46            0 FILE CROPB
L47            0 FILE CROPU
L48            0 FILE DISSABS
L49            0 FILE ENVIROENG
L50            0 FILE ESBIOBASE
L51            0 FILE FOMAD
L52            0 FILE FOREGE
L53            0 FILE FROSTI
L54            4 FILE FSTA
L55            0 FILE GENBANK
L56            0 FILE IFIPAT
L57            0 FILE LIFESCI
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L58           0 FILE NAPRALERT
L59           0 FILE NTIS
L60           0 FILE PASCAL
L61           0 FILE PHIC
L62           0 FILE PHIN
L63           0 FILE PROMT
L64           0 FILE SCISEARCH
L65           1 FILE USPATFULL
L66           0 FILE USPAT2
L67           0 FILE WATER

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L68          22 L34 AND (COW? OR INFANT (W) MILK?)

=> dup rem l68
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'FOREGE, GENBANK'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L68
L69           9 DUP REM L68 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l69 1-9 ibib abs

L69  ANSWER 1 OF 9  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:9707  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Food ingredients and food products treated with an
                         oxidoreductase and methods for preparing such food
                         ingredients and food products
INVENTOR(S):             Merrill, Richard K., Highlands Ranch, CO, UNITED STATES
                         Singh, Mayank, Aurora, CO, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Leprino Foods, Denver, CO, UNITED STATES, 80211-2200
                         (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2006008555      A1   20060112
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2005-176634     A1   20050706  (11)

                                NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2004-586193P    20040707 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO
                         CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        66
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              1550
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A method of making an aldobionate product is described. The method may
         include providing a milk product having one or more reducing sugars, and
         maintaining a pH of the milk product at about 5.5 or more by adding a
         buffer compound to the milk product. The method may also include adding
         an oxidoreductase enzyme to the milk product, where at least a portion
         of the reducing sugar is oxidized into the aldobionate product. In
         addition, a method of making an aldobionate product is described that
         includes the steps of providing a milk product comprising a reducing
         sugar, mixing oxygen into the milk product, and adding an oxidoreductase
         enzyme to the milk product, where at least a portion of the reducing
         sugar is oxidized into the aldobionate product.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L69  ANSWER 2 OF 9  CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:49193 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19920452125
TITLE: Proteolytic and lipolytic activities of Pseudomonas fluorescens grown in raw milk with variable iron content
AUTHOR: Fernandez, L.; Jaspe, A.; Alvarez, A.; Palacios, P.; Sanjose, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento Higiene y Tecnologia de Alimentos, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Complutense, 28040 Madrid, Spain.
SOURCE: Milchwissenschaft, (1992) Vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 160-163. 20 ref.
ISSN: 0026-3788
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Production of extracellular proteinase and lipase during growth of Pseudomonas fluorescens NCDO 2085 was monitored at 7[deg]C in raw milk supplemented with ferric chloride or lactobionate (LB). The iron content of milk was increased by approx. 6-fold. The size of the Pseudomonas population starting to produce extracellular enzymes was 10-times larger in the supplemented milk than in control milk. This allowed 18-20 additional h of spoilage-free 7[deg]C storage for the supplemented milk.

L69 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:50273 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19910445660
TITLE: Effect of iron supplementation of milk on production of extracellular enzymes by Pseudomonas fluorescens NCDO 2085
AUTHOR: Fernandez, L.; Palacios, P.; Jaspe, A.; Jose, C. san; San Jose, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Nutricion y Bromatologia III (Higience y Tecnologia de Alimentos), Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28040-Madrid, Spain.
SOURCE: Brief Communications of the XXIII International Dairy Congress, Montreal, October 8-12, 1990, Vol. I, (1990) pp. 126. 1 ref.
Publisher: International Dairy Federation. Brussels
Meeting Info.: Brief Communications of the XXIII International Dairy Congress, Montreal, October 8-12, 1990, Vol. I.
ISBN: 0-9694713-4-3
PUB. COUNTRY: Belgium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Addition of 25 [micro]M FeCl3 or ferric lactobionate to raw milk cultures of Pseudomonas fluorescens NCDO 2085 reduced proteinase (P) and lipase (L) activities. FeCl3 delayed production of both enzymes by 15 h, and P and L activity after 100 h at 7[deg]C was 30 and 35% resp. that of the control. Ferric lactobionate had a similar effect on P, but delayed L production by 25 h, although final yield was 62% that of the control. Fe supplementation did not produce any detectable organoleptic changes in UHT milk during storage for 3 months.

L69 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:20097 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19860408895

TITLE: Iron bioavailability from human and cow's milk supplemented with various forms of iron
AUTHOR: Lonnerdal, B.; Keen, C. L.; Kwock, R.; Hurley, L. S.; Hegenauer, J.; Saltman, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Nutr., Univ. of California, Davis, California 95616, USA.
SOURCE: Nutrition Research, (1985) No. Suppl. 1, pp. S224-S227. 4 ref.
ISSN: 0271-5317
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB As part of a study of the forms of Fe suitable for addition to infant formulas, groups of 20 weanling mice were fed diets based on cows ' milk or human milk and supplemented with vitamins and minerals (except Fe). The mice were then given the respective diets (at 1 [micro]l/g body weight) supplemented with 59FeCl2, 59FeSO4, 59Fe(III)-nitrilotriacetate (FeNTA), 59Fe(III)-EDTA, 59Fe-citrate or 59Fe-lactobionate. Whole body counts were recorded immediately after dosing and 4 days later. Fe from FeCl2, FeSO4 and FeNTA was the best retained from both milk diets; lowest retention was with Fe added as citrate. Fe complexed with EDTA was retained better from the human milk diet, and Fe complexed with lactobionate was retained better from the cows' milk diet.

L69 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84267075 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6747728
TITLE: Retention and distribution of iron added to cow's milk and human milk as various salts and chelates.
AUTHOR: Kwock R O; Keen C L; Hegenauer J; Saltman P; Hurley L S; Lonnerdal B
CONTRACT NUMBER: AM-12386 (NIADDK)
SOURCE: The Journal of nutrition, (1984 Aug) Vol. 114, No. 8, pp. 1454-61.
Journal code: 0404243. ISSN: 0022-3166.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 12 Sep 1984

AB Iron supplementation of infant formulas is recommended by most national and international organizations, but the optimal form of supplementation has not been determined. We have compared the bioavailability and tissue distribution of iron from four iron chelates and two commonly used iron salts. Weanling C57BL/6J mice were fed for 1 week an evaporated cow's milk diet supplemented with vitamins and minerals (except for iron). Following the adjustment period, mice were divided into 12 groups of 20 each. Six groups continued to receive the cow's milk diet for 18 hours, while the other six groups were fed a similar diet based on human milk. Individual groups received a single dose of milk radioactively labeled with Fe(II)Cl2, Fe(II)SO4, Fe(III)NTA, Fe(III)EDTA, Fe(III)citrate or Fe(III)lactobionate. Wholebody retention was measured after 4 days; animals were then killed and individual tissues were counted for radioactivity. Iron from FeCl2, FeSO4 and FeNTA were the best retained from both milk diets. Fe citrate had a significantly lower iron retention than all other groups in either diet

and is probably not an effective chelate for delivering iron to milk diets. Iron bioavailability was higher from the human milk diets than from the cow's milk diets from all vehicles used except citrate and lactobionate. Absorption of Fe citrate was similar from the two milk diets, while percent retention from Fe lactobionate was higher from cow's milk than from human milk. Tissue distribution of retained iron was similar for the milk diets and among the groups, indicating that, once absorbed, iron from the different vehicles is metabolized in a similar manner.

L69 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83071644 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6897332
TITLE: Bioavailability of iron- and copper-supplemented milk for Mexican school children.
AUTHOR: Rivera R; Ruiz R; Hegenauer J; Saltman P; Green R
CONTRACT NUMBER: AM-12386 (NIADDK)
SOURCE: The American journal of clinical nutrition, (1982 Dec) Vol. 36, No. 6, pp. 1162-9.
Journal code: 0376027. ISSN: 0002-9165.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 19 Jan 1983

AB Fortification of dairy products with trace metals requires use of assimilable compounds that do not catalyze off-flavors due to lipid peroxidation but show good biological availability. The Fe(III) and Cu(II) chelates of the promising chelator, lactobionic acid, have been compared to Fe(II) and Cu(II) salts for their ability to improve hematological status in a mildly anemic population. Fe- and Cu-fortified cow milk was administered to children (aged 6 to 15) in the Durango, Mexico, "school lunch" program. Children drank milk providing 20 mg Fe and 3 mg Cu as ferric/cupric lactobionate ("chelate") or ferrous/cupric chloride ("salt") for 5 of 7 days/wk for 3 months. Supplementation with "salt" and "chelate" raised Hb significantly by 1 and 0.3 g/dl, respectively, above the control (unsupplemented) group. No significant change was observed in incremental serum ferritin, serum Fe, or transferrin saturation, or in final serum Cu. Ferric lactobionate shows poorer bioavailability than ferrous ion in the presence of Cu, but milk can be an excellent vehicle for Fe or Cu supplementation.

L69 ANSWER 7 OF 9 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2007 IFIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981(12):P2241 FSTA
TITLE: Bioavailability of iron- and copper-supplemented milk for Mexican children.
AUTHOR: Hegenauer, J.; Saltman, P.; Rivera, R.; Green, R.; United States of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology [Symposium]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biol. Dep., Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA
SOURCE: Federation Proceedings, (1981) 40 (3, II) 932
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB Fortification of dairy products with trace metals requires use of stable yet assimilable chelates that reduce lipid peroxidation and sensory

deterioration but are nutritionally available. The Fe(III) and Cu(II) chelates of the promising chelator, lactobionic acid, have been compared to Fe(II) and Cu(II) salts for their ability to improve haematological status in a mildly anaemic population. Fe- and Cu-fortified cow milk was administered to 384 children (aged 6-14) in the Durango, Mexico, public schools in the DIF school lunch programme. Children drank 20 mg Fe and 3 mg Cu as ferric/cupric lactobionate ('chelate') or ferrous/cupric chloride ('salt') for 5 of 7 days/wk for 3 months. Supplementation with 'salt' and 'chelate' raised haemoglobin significantly by 1 g/dl and 0.3 g/dl, resp., above the control group. No significant change was observed in incremental serum ferritin, serum Fe, or transferrin saturation, or in final serum Cu. Ferric lactobionate shows poorer bioavailability than Fe.sup.2.sup.+ in the presence of Cu, but milk can be an excellent vehicle for Fe or Cu supplementation. [See FSTA (1981) 13 12A755.]

L69 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:161813 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198069036809; BA69:36809
TITLE: IRON SUPPLEMENTED COW MILK IDENTIFICATION AND SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OF IRON BOUND TO CASEIN MICELLES.
AUTHOR(S): HEGENAUER J [Reprint author]; SALTMAN P; LUDWIG D; RIPLEY L; LEY A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP BIOL, UNIV CALIF, LA JOLLA, CALIF 92093, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, (1979) Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 1294-1301.
CODEN: JAFCAU. ISSN: 0021-8561.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB Because transition metals may cause oxidized flavors and odors in dairy products, the physical chemistry of Fe bound to casein phosphoproteins may greatly influence the nutritional and organoleptic properties of Fe-fortified milk. Centrifugal, spectrophotometric and chromatographic evidence is presented to determine the distribution of Fe in milk supplemented with ionic, chelated or polynuclear Fe complexes. With most Fe donors, Fe added at low concentration sedimented with the casein micelle and could be recovered with isoelectric casein. With the nitrilotriacetate (NTA) or lactobionate chelates of Fe(III), the casein fraction of skim milk became saturated after addition of 10-20 mmol of Fe/l of milk. α-Casein was the principal Fe-binding protein in milk. Fe donated by ferrous salt or ferric NTA was bound as the Fe(III)-oxyphosphate complex on the phosphorylserine residues of casein. Ferrous salts may cause organoleptic deterioration of supplemented milk because the Fe not bound to casein is capable of interacting with oxidizable milkfat. This oxidative instability may be reduced by use of chelated Fe(III) supplements such as ferric nitrilotriacetate and ferric lactobionate that donate Fe rapidly and specifically to the casein phosphoproteins, which effectively remove Fe from the lipid phase.

L69 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:454737 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:54737
TITLE: Effects of supplemental iron and copper on lipid oxidation in milk. 1. Comparison of metal complexes in emulsified and homogenized milk
AUTHOR(S): Hegenauer, Jack; Saltman, Paul; Ludwig, Diane; Ripley, Larry; Bajo, Philip
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Univ. California, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (1979), 27(4), 860-7
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Because of its wide consumption in the United States, cow milk is a good vehicle for delivering supplemental Fe and Cu to prevent anemia in infants, children, and adolescents, but transition metals may cause "oxidized" flavors and odors in dairy products. To help predict oxidative deterioration that may occur in com. fortified milks and to complement organoleptic evaluations the thiobarbituric acid (TBA) test was used to quantitate lipid peroxidn. due to Fe and Cu. Various chemical forms of Fe and Cu, ionic, chelated, and polynuclear, are compared with respect to their ability to promote lipid peroxidn. during short-term incubation and long-term cold storage in raw and pasteurized milk. Emulsification of milk fat prior to fortification greatly reduced lipid peroxidn. by all metal complexes. Compared under any conditions to the simple ferrous and cupric salts, the Fe(III) and Cu(II) chelates of nitrilotriacetate and lactobionate produced significantly less lipid peroxidn. at concns. within the practical range of fortification.

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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

=> s (Nerve growth factor  or NGF ) (s) milk (P) (concentration or amount or level)

L1             4 FILE MEDLINE
L2             0 FILE ADISCTI
L3             0 FILE ADISINSIGHT
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
L4             0 FILE ADISNEWS
L5             0 FILE AGRICOLA
L6             0 FILE ANABSTR
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
L7             0 FILE ANTE
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
L8             0 FILE AQUALINE
L9             0 FILE AQUASCI
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
L10            0 FILE BIOENG
L11            4 FILE BIOSIS
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
L12            1 FILE BIOTECHDS
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
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L19            0 FILE CROPB
L20            0 FILE CROPU
L21            0 FILE DDFB
L22            0 FILE DGENE
L23            1 FILE DISSABS
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L24           0 FILE DRUGB
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L27           0 FILE EMBAL
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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
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L51           0 FILE PROMT
L52           0 FILE PROUSDDR
L53           0 FILE PS
L54           0 FILE RDISCLOSURE
L55           2 FILE SCISEARCH
L56           0 FILE SYNTHLINE
L57           1 FILE TOXCENTER
L58          13 FILE USPATFULL
L59           2 FILE USPAT2
L60           0 FILE VETB
L61           0 FILE VETU
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'MILK (P) '
L62           0 FILE WATER
L63           2 FILE WPIDS
L64           0 FILE WPIFV
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TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L65 56 (NERVE GROWTH FACTOR OR NGF) (S) MILK (P) (CONCENTRATION OR AMOUNT OR LEVEL)

=> dup rem l65
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2, FOREGE, GENBANK, IMSPRODUCT, IMSRESEARCH, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHAR, PHARMAML, PROUSDDR, PS, RDISCLOSURE, SYNTHLINE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L65
L66 32 DUP REM L65 (24 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l66 10-32 ibib abs

L66 ANSWER 10 OF 32 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-13692 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Producing heterologous therapeutic proteins in milk, using non-transgenic animals, by introducing adenoviral vectors into the mammary glandular epithelium; recombinant protein production via plasmid expression in host cell
AUTHOR: TOLEDO ALONSO J R; SANCHEZ RAMOS O; RODRIGUEZ MOLTO M P; CASTRO REBOREDO F O
PATENT ASSIGNEE: CENT ING GENETICA and BIOTECNOLOGIA
PATENT INFO: WO 2004034780 29 Apr 2004
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2003-CU11 20 Oct 2003
PRIORITY INFO: CU 2002-235 21 Oct 2002; CU 2002-235 21 Oct 2002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Spanish
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2004-348275 [32]
AN 2004-13692 BIOTECHDS
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - Producing heterologous protein (I) in the milk of a non-human mammal by transfection of the mammary gland epithelium (EGM) with adenoviral vectors, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Method for producing heterologous protein (I) in the milk of a non-human mammal by transfection of the mammary gland epithelium (EGM) with adenoviral vectors comprises: (a) inducing lactation in the mammal, at an early stage of sexual maturity; (b) removing milk by exhaustive washing of the mammary gland; (c) infusing, through the nipple and to the full capacity of the gland, a solution containing adenoviral vectors that carry genes encoding (I); (d) emptying the gland 4-24 hours after infusion; (e) collecting milk from 48 hours after infusion; and (f) purifying (I) from the milk

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Process: The vector is infused as a solution of 109 plaque-forming units/ml, or more, and typical doses for goats are 50-300 ml per gland. The animals are particularly ruminants, and mammogenesis and lactation are induced by hormone treatment. Preferred Vectors: These: (a) contain most of the adenoviral genes; or (b) are defective in most or all adenoviral genes and are then used with a helper virus that provides, in trans, the proteins needed for formation of a virus particle. Vectors are based on type 2 or 5 adenoviruses, may lack the E1 and E3 genes, so are defective for replication and provide high level expression of (I) for about 10 days, in an immunocompetent animal. Adenoviral vectors that require a helper virus provide longer term expression (up to 5 months), so are particularly suited for large-scale production. Also the vectors used in this case have cloning capacity up to 36 kb, so can accommodate several expression cassettes. Expression cassettes in the vector include a promoter (optionally selective for EGM cells), a sequence encoding (I) and a polyadenylation signal. They also include a sequence encoding a signal peptide to ensure secretion into the milk. Preferred Materials: (I) is e.g. a growth factor (growth hormone, epidermal, insulin-like or

nerve growth factors), erythropoietin, coagulation factors, antibodies, cytokines, e.g. interleukins 2 or 6, human serum albumen, tissue plasminogen activator and tumor suppressors such as p53.

USE - The method is used for producing a wide variety of therapeutic proteins, e.g. growth factors, antibodies, cytokines, plasminogen activator and tumor suppressors.

ADVANTAGE - The method does not require transgenic animals; is simple and efficient; and produces (I) in biologically active form on a large scale.

EXAMPLE - The mammary glands of a lactating goat were washed out with saline, then infused with a saline solution containing 109 plaque-forming units/ml of a recombinant adenovirus (E1 and E3 deleted) that contained a cassette that included the gene for human growth hormone (hGH). The total viral dose per gland was 2 x 1011 pfu. After 48 hours, milk was collected and analyzed for hGH using a commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay kit. The hGH content was about 0.3 mg/ml over days 2-4 after infusion, then gradually declined to zero after 10 days.(21 pages)

L66 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:7427 USPATFULL
TITLE: Potential growth factors from the human tumour cell line ht 1080
INVENTOR(S): Minger, Stephen L., London, UNITED KINGDOM
Adams, Gregor, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Francis, Paul, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Mcclure, Myra, London, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004005661	A1	20040108	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-344503	A1	20030708	(10)
	WO 2001-GB3523		20010806	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2000-19705	20000810

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MARY M. KRINSKY, Ph. D., J.D., PATENT ATTORNEY, 79 TRUMBULL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CT, 06511
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1664
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a mitogen obtainable from a human tumour cell line, such as from HT1080 cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L66 ANSWER 12 OF 32 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-728748 [71] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-256159 [71]
TITLE: Polymeric material useful in pharmaceutical composition for delivering biological substances comprises a smart segment and a biodegradable segment having a hydrophobic segment and a hydrophilic segment
DERWENT CLASS: A14; A28; A97; B04; B05; B07; D16
INVENTOR: HUANG X; KIM Y S; LOWE T L
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HUAN-I) HUANG X; (KIMY-I) KIM Y S; (LOWE-I) LOWE T L; (PENN-N) PENN STATE RES FOUND
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004085712	A2	20041007	(200471)*	EN	72	[15]
US 20050169882	A1	20050804	(200552)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004085712	A2	WO 2004-US8810	20040324
US 20050169882	A1 Provisional	US 2003-457499P	20030324
US 20050169882	A1 Provisional	US 2003-466966P	20030501
US 20050169882	A1 Provisional	US 2003-519796P	20031114
US 20050169882	A1	US 2004-807510	20040324

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-519796P 20031114
US 2003-457499P 20030324
US 2003-466966P 20030501
US 2004-807510 20040324

AN 2004-728748 [71] WPIDS
AB WO 2004085712 A2 UPAB: 20060122
NOVELTY - A polymeric material comprises a smart segment and a biodegradable segment having a hydrophobic segment and a hydrophilic segment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polymeric material and a substance.

USE - In a pharmaceutical composition for delivering biological substance (claimed); as drug delivery vehicle, systems for gene therapy, scaffolds for tissue generation, biosensors and bioseparation material.

ADVANTAGE - The material is biologically responsive and biodegradable.

L66 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:188692 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel human genes and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Meyers, Rachel E., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Curtis, Rory A. J., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Bandaru, Rajasekhar, Watertown, MA, UNITED STATES
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana, Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003130485	A1	20030710
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-176306	A1	20020620 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-1137, filed on 14 Nov 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US45291, filed on 14 Nov 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 2001-US49416	20011218
	WO 2001-US46717	20011022
	US 2000-248362P	20001114 (60)
	US 2000-248331P	20001114 (60)
	US 2000-248365P	20001114 (60)
	US 2000-250077P	20001130 (60)
	US 2000-250327P	20001130 (60)

US 2000-250176P 20001130 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: LOUIS MYERS, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 60 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 26835
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, and 57779 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human genes. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L66 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:187384 USPAT2
TITLE: Human tyrosine hydroxylase promoter and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Iacovitti, Lorraine, Gwynedd Valley, PA, UNITED STATES
Kessler, Mark Alexander, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7195910	B2	20070327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-215647		20020809 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-942325, filed on 29 Aug 2001, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-228931P	20000830 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nguyen, Dave Trong
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Riggins, Patrick S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon Peabody
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 41 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2693
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides an isolated, purified and characterized human tyrosine hydroxylase (hTH) promoter nucleic acid sequence. The invention further provides a method of selecting TH positive (TH+) cells by preparing a construct comprising a hTH promoter operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, for example, green fluorescent

protein encoding sequence, and transfecting cells, particularly stem cells, with the construct. The invention also provides a hTH promoter, useful in gene therapeutic applications in driving therapeutic genes or other nucleic acid sequences operably linked to the hTH promoter. Additionally, the invention provides cell lines and transgenic animals expressing a transgene comprising the hTH promoter operably linked to a heterologous sequence, which cell lines and transgenic animals are useful for isolating TH+ cells for transplantation or for screening of therapeutic agents that affect TH+ function. Methods of producing cell lines and transgenic animals also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L66 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:75643 USPATFULL

TITLE: Methods comprising apoptosis inhibitors for the generation of transgenic pigs

INVENTOR(S): Piedrahita, Jorge A., College Station, TX, United States
Bazer, Fuller W., College Station, TX, United States

=> d l195 1-5 ibib abs

L195 ANSWER 1 OF 5 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2007 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-0243495 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1995 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Exposure to toxic elements via breast milk
AUTHOR: OSKARSSON A.; HALLEN I. P.; SUNDBERG J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Swedish national food administration, toxicology div., Uppsala, Sweden
SOURCE: Analyst : (London), (1995), 120(3), 765-770, 53 refs.
Conference: 5 Nordic symposium on trace elements in human health and disease, Loen (Norway), 19 Jun 1994
ISSN: 0003-2654 CODEN: ANALAO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-1036, 354000055873900310
AN 1995-0243495 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1995 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB Breast milk is the ideal nutrient for the newborn, but unfortunately also a route of excretion for some toxic substances. Very little attention has been paid to breast milk as a source of exposure to toxic elements. The dose-dependent excretion in breast milk and the uptake in the neonate of inorganic mercury, methylmercury and lead were studied in an experimental model for rats and mice.The transfer of mercuryfrom plasma to milk was found to be higher in dams exposed to inorganic mercury than to methylmercury. In contrast, the uptake of mercury from milk was higher in the sucklings of dams exposed to methylmercury than to inorganic mercury. Pre- and postnatal exposure to methylmercury resulted in increased numbers and altered proportions of the thymocyte subpopulation and increased lymphocyte activities in the offspring of mice and also effects on the levels of noradrenaline and nerve growth factor in the developing brain of rats. Mercury in blood and breast milk in lactating women in Sweden was studied in relation to the exposure to mercury from fish and amalgam. Law levels were found; the mean levels were 0.6 ng g.sup.-.sup.1 in milk and 2.3 ng g.sup.-.sup.1 in blood. There was a statistically significant correlation between mercury levels in blood and milk, showing that milk levels were approximately 30% of the levels in blood. Inorganic mercury exposure from amalgam was reflected in blood and milk mercury levels. Recent exposure to methylmercury from consumption of fish was reflected in mercury levels in the blood but not in milk. A high lactational transfer of lead was found in rats and mice. A linear correlation was found in the dams between lead in plasma and milk and between lead in milk and tissues of sucklings. It was also found that the bioavailability of lead in milk diets is dependent on thr casein content of milk. Thus, lead in human milk with a low casein content was absorbed more rapidly and to a higher extent in the sucklings than lead in rat milk with a high casein content. The excretion of lead in milk was also studied in cows after an episodr of lead intoxication. A curvilinear relationship between lead in blood and milk was found, with a sharp increase in lead levels in milk at blood lead levels above 200-300 µg kg.sup.-.sup.1. Lead levels in human breast milk and blood were studied in Sweden. The mean levels of lead were 0.8 µg l.sup.-.sup.1 in milk and 33 µg l.sup.-.sup.1 in blood. This can be compared with a reported mean value of 62 µg l.sup.-.sup.1 in milk from women living close to a

smelter in Mexico. There was no correlation between lead levels in blood and milk in the Swedish study. However, significantly higher levels of lead in milk were found in women living close to a metal smelter as compared with women from a control area

L195 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:188692 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Novel human genes and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S):	Meyers, Rachel E., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES Curtis, Rory A. J., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES Bandaru, Rajasekhar, Watertown, MA, UNITED STATES Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana, Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003130485	A1	20030710
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-176306	A1	20020620 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-1137, filed on 14 Nov 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US45291, filed on 14 Nov 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 2001-US49416	20011218
	WO 2001-US46717	20011022
	US 2000-248362P	20001114 (60)
	US 2000-248331P	20001114 (60)
	US 2000-248365P	20001114 (60)
	US 2000-250077P	20001130 (60)
	US 2000-250327P	20001130 (60)
	US 2000-250176P	20001130 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	LOUIS MYERS, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	60 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	26835

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, and 57779 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human genes. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L195 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:75643 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Methods comprising apoptosis inhibitors for the generation of transgenic pigs
INVENTOR(S):	Piedrahita, Jorge A., College Station, TX, United States Bazer, Fuller W., College Station, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6369294	B1	20020409
	US 2002045253	A1	20020418
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-819964		20010328 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-949155, filed on 10 Oct 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6271436

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46094P	19970509 (60)
	US 1996-27338P	19961011 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Crouch, Deborah
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Pappu, Sita
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bracewell & Patterson L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	58
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	9398

AB Disclosed are methods for the isolation of primordial germ cells, culturing these cells to produce primordial germ cell-derived cell lines, methods for transforming both the primordial germ cells and the cultured cell lines, and using these transformed cells and cell lines to generate transgenic animals. The efficiency at which transgenic animals are generated by the present invention is greatly increased, thereby allowing the use of homologous recombination in producing transgenic non-rodent animal species.

L195 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:126193 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Cells and methods for the generation of transgenic pigs
INVENTOR(S):	Piedrahita, Jorge A., College Station, TX, United States Bazer, Fuller W., College Station, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Texas A & M University System, College Station, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6271436	B1	20010807
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-949155		19971010 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-27338P	19961011 (60)
	US 1997-46094P	19970509 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Martin, Jill D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Williams, Morgan & Amerson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	69

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 55
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 8905
AB Disclosed are methods for the isolation of primordial germ cells, culturing these cells to produce primordial germ cell-derived cell lines, methods for transforming both the primordial germ cells and the cultured cell lines, and using these transformed cells and cell lines to generate transgenic animals. The efficiency at which transgenic animals are generated by the present invention is greatly increased, thereby allowing the use of homologous recombination in producing transgenic non-rodent animal species.

L195 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:187384 USPAT2
TITLE: Human tyrosine hydroxylase promoter and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Iacovitti, Lorraine, Gwynedd Valley, PA, UNITED STATES
Kessler, Mark Alexander, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7195910	B2	20070327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-215647		20020809 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-942325, filed on 29 Aug 2001, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-228931P	20000830 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nguyen, Dave Trong
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Riggins, Patrick S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon Peabody
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 41 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2693
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides an isolated, purified and characterized human tyrosine hydroxylase (hTH) promoter nucleic acid sequence. The invention further provides a method of selecting TH positive (TH+) cells by preparing a construct comprising a hTH promoter operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, for example, green fluorescent protein encoding sequence, and transfecting cells, particularly stem cells, with the construct. The invention also provides a hTH promoter, useful in gene therapeutic applications in driving therapeutic genes or other nucleic acid sequences operably linked to the hTH promoter. Additionally, the invention provides cell lines and transgenic animals expressing a transgene comprising the hTH promoter operably linked to a heterologous sequence, which cell lines and transgenic animals are useful for isolating TH+ cells for transplantation or for screening of therapeutic agents that affect TH+ function. Methods of producing cell lines and transgenic animals also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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